

3) For a diagnosis of Seroreverter (SR):

- a. Must be a child born to an HIV-infected mother and who:
- Has been documented as HIV-antibody negative on two or more tests between 6 - 18 months of age or one negative tests after 18 months of age
  - Has no other laboratory evidence of HIV infection
  - Has not had an AIDS-defining condition.

Immunologic Categories:

There are 3 immunologic categories: (1) No evidence of suppression; (2) evidence of moderate suppression; and (3) severe suppression. These are based on CD4+ T-lymphocyte depletion, with specific counts used, or percent of total lymphocytes.

Clinical Categories:

Children infected with HIV or perinatally exposed to HIV may be classified into one of four mutually exclusive categories, based on signs, symptoms, or diagnoses related to HIV. These categories are representative of stages of increasing severity and are: Category N - not symptomatic; Category A - mildly symptomatic; Category B - moderately symptomatic; and Category C - severely symptomatic.

Effect of New Classification System on AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for Children:

There are two major effects, namely, (1) the new definitions for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome replace the 1987 AIDS surveillance case definitions for these conditions, reflecting increased knowledge of these conditions in children; and (2) the new HIV case definition replaces the laboratory evidence of HIV infection in children used in the 1987 pediatric AIDS case definition.